

## AN ANGLO RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

### AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE MALACCA INCIDENT.

No Similar Incident Will Occur Again, Says One Correspondent From St. Petersburg.

London, July 22, 2:25 p. m.—In accordance with instructions from Foreign ministers Lamsdorff, Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, has informed Foreign Secretary Lansdowne that that vessel will be released immediately upon the establishment of the presence of the broad arrow—the British government mark—upon the munnitions on board the seized steamer Malacca and the fact that no other cargo of a contraband character is on board.

In response to this notification Lord Lansdowne assured Count Benckendorff that all the boxes marked with the broad arrow were the property of the British government, and the secretary added that he had been informed by the Peninsular and Oriental company, the owners of the Malacca, that there was no contraband on board, a statement which the British government accepted because of the standing of the company. Russia is now awaiting a verification of the company's statement. The Associated Press learns that the Russian reply makes no reference to the general question of the Dardanelles.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hadinge this afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court and undertakes that no similar incident shall occur in the future.

As a matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at Suda Bay, island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian consuls, the Russian government having ordered her cargo to stop at Suda Bay for that purpose.

Both countries in the final agreement displayed a conciliatory spirit. In usually well informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recall of the volunteer fleet steamers has been ordered.

A claim of damage as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British embassy.

### WHY THE MALACCA WAS SEIZED

St. Petersburg, July 22, 5:05 p. m.—The report of the captain of the St. Petersburg which has at last reached the admiralty, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the steamer Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifest of his cargo as required by international law when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

### A PERFUNCTORY INSPECTION.

St. Petersburg, July 23, 2:05 a. m.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, island of Crete, where, under the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia she will be perfunctorily inspected by the consuls of the two countries and released together with her cargo, unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case only the contraband will be held. British government stores on board the vessel will not be examined.

### HOW THE ACTION IS RECEIVED.

London, July 23.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction that the Malacca incident has been settled in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the broader question of the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleet steamers before believing that all danger has been averted.

This feeling is heightened by Premier Balfour's announcement on the adjournment of the house of commons that he still had no official news to communicate either in connection with the Malacca incident or with the volunteer fleet steamers in general. Some papers are even inclined to doubt the authenticity of the news that the Malacca incident has been settled, but the Daily Telegraph semi-officially explains the apparent contradiction existing between Mr. Balfour's statements and the telegrams from St. Petersburg.

"Two dispatches left the foreign office July 21," says The Daily Telegraph, "one has elicited a favorable reply, but the other has not yet been answered. The promise that 'no similar incident shall occur again' is very vague and elastic. It may mean that no British vessel shall in the future be seized, the papers of which are regular and the cargo carried by it which belongs to his British majesty's government. That is not much of a concession seeing that our fleet has instructions to prevent another such outrage."

### TWO MORE BRITISH SHIPS SEIZED.

London, July 23.—Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lansdowne was notified today by the Russian Ambassador, acting on instructions from St. Petersburg, that two more British ships which were captured in the Red Sea yesterday by the St. Petersburg and Smolensk of the Russian volunteer fleet are being taken to a neutral port for examination to ascertain if they have contraband goods in their cargoes.

Altany, Ga., July 22.—The first bale of Georgia's new cotton crop was brought in today by Deal Jackson, a negro farmer, who has marketed the first bale in this section for several years past. The bale weighed 351 pounds and classed as good middling. It was sold for 15 cents a pound.

Charleston, July 23.—Dr. T. B. McDow, who killed F. W. Dawson, the able and famous editor of the News and Courier in March 1899 was found dead in his home in this city this morning. The cause of his death has not yet been positively determined.

## JAPS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

### RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM KIAO TUNG BY KUROKI.

Bombardment Lasted Four Hours And the Russians Suffered Loss Exceeding 1000.

Tokio, July 22, 7 p. m.—Gen. Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting Gen. Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river which is northwest of Motien pass and east of Anping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

Gen. Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northwest when suddenly two battalions, with eight guns turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before their left flank, one company losing all its officers. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark when the Japanese forces bivouaced. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on high ground to the south of the Russian position. The man Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center; a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After the positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward, the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights. The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat and this soon became a rout. The enemy went in two directions to the northward and the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included in addition to the artillery seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 131 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimated the Russian losses at 1,000.

The Japanese lost one officer and 54 killed and 18 officers and 351 men wounded.

On July 19 Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and 1,000 cavalry who occupied the Chiato to the northward of Shaotientzen. After four hours of fighting the Russians retired across the Taitzu river.

In this engagement the Japanese had 17 men wounded.

### HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE SEIZED.

Suez, July 22.—(Received at 3:25.)—The Hamburg-American line steamer Scandia seized by the Russians in the Red sea has just arrived here. She flies the Russian naval flag, is commanded by a Russian naval officer and is manned by a Russian naval crew. She will enter the canal. Her destination is not known.

### JAPANESE DISASTER REPORTED

Chefoo, July 23 a. m.—Thirty five Chinese refugees who have just arrived here from Port Arthur report that the Japanese made another torpedo attack on the Port Arthur fleet last Thursday night. The stories of the refugees vary in detail. Some state that the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of three torpedo boats while others declare that the movement was merely an attempt, which failed owing to the vigilance of the Russian searchlights, and that the Japanese escaped unhurt.

Tokio, July 23.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron was sighted last yesterday afternoon by a scout boat sixty miles north of this port. Heavy cannonading was heard at east entrance of Tokyo bay this forenoon. A naval battle is believed to be on between the Russian squadron and the coast defense fleet, assisted the forts at the entrance to the bay.

New Chwan, July 24.—A battle was fought yesterday (Saturday) near Ta Tche Kiao, which was attacked, it is believed with heavy losses. The progress of the battle was watched by many people in New Chwan from the roofs of houses. The day was clear and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen.

Tien Tsin, July 24.—News has reached here that a battle is raging outside of New Chwan. The fighting can be seen from the housetops.

In the engagement of yesterday the Russian losses are reported to have been 700.

The Japanese are slowly nearing New Chwan. Great excitement prevailed in that city during today's and yesterday's fights.

Tokio, July 24, 6 p. m.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron has sunk the merchantman which it captured off the coast of Izu province today. The name of this ship and her nationality is not known and nothing has been learned of the fate of her crew. Witnesses ashore saw the merchantman following the fleet. Then they saw her fired upon, after which she disappeared.

Port Said, July 24.—Advices received here say that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk fired three blank shots across the bows of the British steamer Ardora, the cargo of which consists of coal and explosives, and the vessel not stopping the Smolensk set two loaded shots at her, one of them passing over her amidships and the other over her stern.

The Ardora was then seized and her crew transferred to the Smolensk. The vessel will be brought to Suez.

### JAPANESE GAIN FOOTING ON NORTHWEST COAST.

St. Petersburg, July 25, 4:39 a. m.—The reported appearance of Japanese cruisers and transports off Yin Kow, coupled with foreign telegrams of heavy fighting in that region bear out the intimation conveyed in the mutilated dispatch from Ta Tche Kiao to the Associated Press that serious movements have been undertaken by the Japanese to gain this coveted base on the northwest coast. It should be pointed out that there is an apparent conflict between the dispatch from Ta Tche Kiao and that received from Liao Yang under date of July 2, saying that all was quiet at Yin Kow on that date, but it is possible that owing to the pressure on the telegraph at the front there may have been a confusion of dates.

Should it develop that the Japanese are making a determined attack on Yin Kow it would throw fresh light on the heavy land movements of the Japanese of the northwest within the past few days. The menacing attitude of the Japanese on Lieut. Gen. Count Kellers' front may possibly have drawn north a considerable Russian force. Certainly it has distracted public attention for the time being from Yin Kow, but whether it has affected Gen. Kuropatkin's estimate of the situation may be proved by the nature of the defense that will be made at Yin Kow.

It seems to be fairly certain that sharp fighting is now going on in that region, though Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff's report received late last night throws little light on the actual situation. This report states that the Japanese commenced to push forward from Kai Chon on the morning of July 23 and forced the retirement of the Russian rear guard to Ta Tche Kiao while a simultaneous Japanese advance began from the valley of Sachi, on the east, apparently also directed against Yin Kow by way of Ta Tche Kiao.

Tien Tsin, July 25.—The great battle between the Japanese and Russians which began yesterday is still raging in the vicinity of New Chwan. The Japanese have the advantage of numbers and are pressing the Russians with great energy and persistence. The Russians are preparing to evacuate the city and are burning all buildings an storehouse that would be of use to the enemy.

London, July 26.—Cabling under date of July 24, The Daily Mail's New Chwan correspondent describes a 14 hours' desperate battle with heavy losses on both sides and which resulted in the Russian position at Ta Tche Kiao being rendered untenable by reason of which they will be compelled to retreat towards Hai Cheng. "The battle began at 6 o'clock in the morning," the correspondent says, "the Russian resuming attack on the Japanese position on the heights east of Ta Tche Kiao. After a few hours the Japanese left flank from Taping muntan captured the village of Tanghudituen, compelling the Russians to retreat to Tanghudituen six miles from their base."

"The Russians, now reinforced, maintained the position until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the Japanese right flank made a sudden appearance on the hills south of Ta Tche Kiao and by a tremendous fire forced the Russians to retreat."

"The Japanese firing line extended 15 miles."

"After two more hours of an incessant storm of shot and shell they swept the last hill and the plain clear of Russians."

London, July 26.—War news in the newspapers this morning is most scant, but all reports indicate that the Russians have suffered a serious check in the vicinity of Ta Tche Kiao.

The Daily Telegraph's Liao Yang correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, reports that Ta Tche Kiao was definitely evacuated after a severe engagement which was intended to retard a Japanese flank movement on Liao Yang, but the dispatch does not give the place of the battle or the date.

The correspondent at Tien Tsin of The Standard reports incessant fighting since Thursday around Ta Tche Kiao and Kiaochau, in which the Japanese were steadily forcing the Russians back.

The dispatch from Liao Yang to a news agency here reporting heavy fighting there all of Sunday, it would appear refers to this battle and from this and other reports it seems that some 30,000 Russians were engaged, and that the battle to a great extent, was an artillery duel, no mention being made of a cavalry charge, although the ground is fairly open and level.

London, July 26.—As a result of the sinking of the Knight Commander, an English ship, by the Russian Vladivostok squadron and the continued depredations of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red Sea, war with Russia is now regarded as unavoidable. Only firm and prompt action can save the Government from a fall. The situation is strained to the utmost tension and there is more excitement than at any previous time.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Viceroy Alexieff advising that the Japanese commenced to advance with a strong force with Haichang as the objective point. Severe fighting within the next few days is certain to ensue. The evacuation of New Chwan by the Russians is now complete and the Japanese are expected to utilize that place as a new base of operations.

Esopus, N. Y., July 23.—Judge Parker today announced that he had selected August 10th as the date for the reception of the committee appointed to officially notify him of his nomination for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention.

## NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

Packers and Butchers Expect a Long, Hard Struggle.

All Allied Trades Join Strike Except Teamsters and Stationary Engineers—Plants Continue to Operate.

Chicago, July 25.—The strike of the packing house employees is on with renewed force this morning, and serious trouble is feared. The teamsters union is making a final effort to effect a compromise before joining the other employees. They are the only employees who have not joined the butchers.

The packers brought in 1,000 men to day to take the place of the strikers. There have been no riots this morning but the day can hardly pass without rioting and bloodshed.

Chicago, July 25.—With all peace negotiations broken off and with all the allied unions employed at the different plants, with the exception of the teamsters and the stationary engineers, out on strike in sympathy with the butcher workmen who quit work two weeks ago, the strike tonight has settled down to what promises to be a long, bitter fight.

As has been threatened for some time, the allied trades employed in the packing industry at Chicago quit work when called on today to assist the striking butchers in their efforts to bring the packers to terms. In several instances the men did not wait for the official notification from their leaders to strike, but threw down their tools and quit work of their own volition. At 6 o'clock tonight the statement was made by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the butchers' union, that every union man employed at the stock yards with the exception of the teamsters and stationary engineers had responded to orders for a general sympathetic strike. The engineers, he declared, would join the strikers tomorrow morning and unless there was a speedy settlement of the difficulty, he said, the teamsters would undoubtedly join in the struggle soon. According to Mr. Donnelly today's strike swelled the number of men who have quit work at the stock yards in Chicago alone to nearly 30,000 persons.

Both sides to the controversy declared tonight that they were perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs and that they were willing to make it a fight to a finish to determine who shall dictate the terms of a settlement.

According to the packers, the general strike today was a failure, it being asserted by them that not more than half the members of the allied trades quit work when officially called out by the leaders this morning. The further statement was made by the packers that should all the union men decide to join the strikers it would make little difference to the employers as they had sufficient resources to contest the ground for an indefinite period.

On the other hand the labor leaders assert that the union employees at the different packing plants, together with several hundred employees of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company quit work today in response to the general order for a sympathetic strike.

A new phase of the strike situation developed late this afternoon when notice was given by the unions to the independent packers at the stock yards that their men would not be allowed to handle animals which had been handled in any way by non-union men. It is necessary for these independent concerns to take all of their live stock into the yards over union stock yard runways, where the stock must be handled by non-union men, since the union men employed by the stock yards company in this line of work were among the employees who joined the sympathetic strike today. The ultimatum of the unions leaves the independent packers no alternative but to receive their live stock directly from the country or to close business entirely. A meeting of the independent packers was held tonight to map out some plan of action, but no definite conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held tomorrow to consider the matter.

## DUNN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bright Prospects for Good Crops Buoy the Situation Generally.

New York, July 22.—R. G. Dunn & Company's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: Encouraging factors predominate. Little definite increase is seen in the distribution of merchandise, but the developments of the past week promise better things in the near future. The most important influence for good is the brighter crop prospect. For the present the best news comes from the large cities where warm weather has stimulated retail trade in light weight fabrics, and jobbers report that orders from agricultural communities are much better than from manufacturing centers. There are still many complaints of slow collections.

In the principal manufacturing branches there is still much idle machinery, especially at cotton mills and iron plants, while most window glass producers will not resume until September. Reports of railway earnings for July thus far show only a small loss of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the same period last year.

In the textile markets the most important event is the decision of operatives at Fall River to go on strike next Monday against further reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. In considering the fact that there is little demand and stocks of goods are ample for current needs, it is probable that the trade will not be seriously affected.

Failures numbered 231 in the United States against 191 last year.

Rome, July 26.—The Pope decisively and finally rejected the proposals for a readjustment of the relations between France and the Vatican. The breach is now definite and there is no hope of a favorable settlement of the existing differences.

Rome, July 25.—Cardinal Merry Del Val, the Papal Secretary of State has resigned his office. It is stated that he did so for the purpose of promoting the reconciliation of France with the Vatican.

## THE EUTAWVILLE LYNCHING.

REPORT OF SOLICITOR HILDEBRAND TO GOV. HEYWARD.

He has Come to the Conclusion that Only Six Persons Were Concerned in the Murder of Bookhard, and that they will be Indicted in Due Time.

Governor Heyward is away, but it is known that he will give Solicitor Hildebrand carte blanche to prosecute the lynchers regardless of expense and trouble, and he is going to cooperate with the State's judicial officer in every way possible. Of course, it is to be expected that it will be some time before decisive steps can be taken. Governor Heyward has received the official report of Solicitor Hildebrand concerning the Eutawville lynching. It is to the point, and, while it merely reviews what has already been said, it has the authority of the State's representative. The report reads as follows:

Hon. D. C. Heyward, Governor, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: Pursuant to your telegraphic order, I proceeded to Holly Hill on last Tuesday and spent the day there, within seven miles of where the lynching of Kitt Bookhard took place, and also drove several miles in the country, in order to spend the night previous to attending the inquest at Eutawville, which was held on Wednesday last. I had two reasons for proceeding in this manner—one of which was the railroad connections, and the other and controlling reason was a belief that I might find out something of how the tragedy took place, and at whose hands this unfortunate man met his death.

On Wednesday I proceeded to Eutawville and met Magistrate Wiggins, who seems entirely in accord with yourself and with all of the good people in his efforts to bring to justice the perpetrators of this fearful crime. Upon arriving at Eutawville, about 8:30 a. m., and after consulting with the magistrate, acting coroner, we began to take testimony at 9 o'clock in the Town Hall. As a matter of precaution, I had twelve persons sworn in as special constables to keep the peace, and included in that number several colored men. There were a large number of colored persons and white people present. The crowd was variously estimated, but no estimate that I have heard was less than one thousand. The behavior on the part of the people as a whole was entirely satisfactory, orderly and, I thought, very commendable.

The jury of inquest had been previously organized, but answered to their names upon the call after some delay. Upon the jury of inquest were two very respectable looking colored men, and the foreman of the jury was Mr. R. G. Causey, who, I am informed, is the county democratic chairman of Berkeley County, and whom I know to be a most excellent citizen. After this the magistrate charged the jury in the language of the statute, directing them to find the cause of the death, etc., and then the proclamation was made, as required by law, for all persons here present knowing anything of the manner in which the deceased had met his death to come forward and let their names be known and let their testimony be taken. In response to this proclamation after some difficulty some names were ascertained, and I proceeded to take testimony. The testimony has been published mostly in the newspapers, to wit, the State and The News and Courier, but of course, you must understand that that testimony does not represent one-tenth what was said or done, and indeed we did not desire that all the testimony should be reduced to writing or published, because some of the details were too horrible to appear in the columns of any respectable newspaper. I think it is hardly necessary that I should rehearse to you the testimony, after its publication, as already stated, although the testimony of all the witnesses has not been published. I will say here that I have the able assistance of Messrs. Raynor & Summers, a law firm of Orangeburg, than whom I know of no more able counsel, and we are satisfied, I think, the acting coroner is satisfied, and indeed, I think every citizen who heard the testimony is satisfied, as to the personnel of the guilty parties. We think the perpetrators of this crime numbered not exceeding six. All of the witnesses who offered their names were carefully examined and everything was done that would shed light upon the transaction, so far as I could see.

The coroner's jury seemed to be composed of a lot of conscientious and upright men, willing and anxious to ascertain the truth, and were willing to make a presentment as to certain parties, but after advice and consultation, it was decided to leave the finding of the verdict open until some further day, until additional testimony could be obtained, for the reason that we want no innocent man punished and no guilty man to escape.

I will say here that, so far as I could ascertain public sentiment, the community regards it as a most heinous offence, and one that certainly ought to be met with the most condign punishment. The good people are outspoken in their denunciation, and I am sure they will lend my office and my associates every possible aid in ferreting out and bringing to justice these culprits.

Awaiting further instructions, I am your obedient servant,

P. T. Hildebrand, Solicitor.

### Housekeepers' Labels.

Housekeepers who are now putting up the year's supply of preserves, pickles, jellies, etc., should obtain a book of Dennison's Ready Gummed Perforated Labels—printed and ready for use. For sale at Osteen's Book Store.

July 19—5t

August Magazines for sale at Osteen's Book Store.

Hunt's Round Pointed Pens for sale at Osteen's Book Store.

## HOW TO BUILD THE CANAL.

Gen. Hains Outlines a Policy of Construction on the Isthmus.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains U. S. A. publishes in The North American Review an article in which he makes recommendations as to the construction policy of the Panama canal which are almost identical with those heretofore submitted in these columns. He holds that instead of 40,000 or 50,000 laborers as estimated by some calculators, the project will really not require more than 10,000 or 15,000 all of whom should be drawn from the United States if possible. The employment of Chinese coolies on the canal which has been suggested in some quarters does not seem desirable to Gen. Hains. He does not believe that it would be approved here in the United States and besides that the experience here of the old French canal company with coolie labor was not such as to recommend its use by the American government. Gen. Hains also points out as we have frequently done that Jamaica which has been regarded as an ample source of laborers for canal work can not be counted on for more than ten or fifteen per cent. of the required number or say fifteen hundred to two thousand. He concludes, therefore, that the canal authorities should draw the needful labor from the negro population of our Southern States, but here he brings up a situation which is by no means promising. The supply of negro labor of good quality in the South is more limited than is generally supposed and it is seriously declared that if any considerable number of colored men should accept employment on the canal the result would be a serious loss to Southern agriculture and other industries in which they are now engaged. The Southern States contain enormous numbers of ignorant shiftless negroes, but they would be of little or no account on the canal project unless they were first put through a vigorous course of practical training under government control and even then the results would be uncertain. One proposal made by Gen. Hains is specially important and that is that the labor employed in diggings the canal shall be organized and directed as closely as possible on the military system. That arrangement he contends is desirable not only to protect the health, comfort and general welfare of the workmen themselves but also to prevent labor dissensions, and thus insure the completion of the enterprise as speedily as possible. In order to establish and maintain a system of control in which military standards of discipline and efficiency shall prevail Gen. Hains holds that the entire work of construction should be performed by the United States government and not by contractors and subcontractors, his belief being that the more simply the project is organized the more expeditious its execution.

Gen. Hains in his article points out that thirty-five of the forty-seven miles of the canal will be excavated chiefly with dredges requiring but few laborers, noting that on the Chicago drainage canal, thirty-four miles long, not more than 8,000 employees were ever engaged at any one time; and that with the increased working capacity of modern machinery 2,000 men working on the Great Cut at Culebra, excavating at the rate of 6,000 cubic yards per year, should complete the task in seven years. The lowest estimate of the time required to complete the canal is about eight years, but as Gen. Hains says, bad management, a war between the United States and some naval power, an epidemic of yellow fever, a temporary change in the sentiment of the people of the United States toward the project, would cause delay that might postpone completion for years. Under such circumstances, a contractor might have a valid claim against the government, the amount of which can not be estimated. If the work be done by the government, some loss and delay might ensue, but the loss would be of such a nature that only government interests would suffer and the delay would cause no special embarrassment.

Gen. Hains holds that the authority of the chief engineer of the canal should be supreme in all matters relating to construction. If he desires counsel and advice on any matters within the scope of his duties, he should be enabled to refer such matters to a board of experts, who could give more study to the question than he. Except in an advisory capacity, it is believed that boards are undesirable. It is not on those that they are inefficient for executive work. The secretary or chairman or some other member becomes the moving power, and the board becomes a screen. Responsibility must be concentrated to be effective. The larger the board, the greater its incompetence in executive business. In an advisory capacity boards may be of great value, but their functions must not extend to executive work. The views of Gen. Hains with respect to the canal enterprise are timely and important. He is an engineer officer of rare attainments and extensive experience in constructive projects under government control. Moreover he is thoroughly familiar with the canal project, has been associated with it in a professional way and is as well qualified to speak as to its needs and difficulties as any other living man.—Army and Navy Journal.

### WEEK END RATES.

Excursion Tickets to Popular Resorts Now on Sale by Atlantic Coast Line.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell week end tickets, beginning May 28th and continuing until August 27th to the following named points. Tickets sold each Saturday are limited for return on Tuesday following date of sale. Rates on: Charleston, \$3.85; Cross Hill, \$3.45; Georgetown, \$3.00; Glen Springs, \$4.10; Greenville, \$4.65; Isle of Palms, \$3.85; Spartanburg, \$4.10; Sullivan's Island, \$3.85; Waterloo, \$3.95; White Stone, S. C., \$3.90; Wilmington, N. C., \$3.85.

J. T. China.

The hammock season has arrived. A large stock to select from at Osteen's Book Store.